The steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at noon, on the 28th, and touched at Queenstown en the 29th ult., arrived here about 3 o'clock this morning. Here dates are the same as those brought by the Brazil, which reached St. John's, from

Galway, hat Sunday.

The Asia reports—April 28, in the Mersey, passed ship Commodore, for Calcutta; Ray 1, lat. 51, long. 19, passed ship Quickstep, hence bound cast; 2d inst., lat. 50, long. 26, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool: 5th inst., lat. 45, long, 42 30, exchanged night signals with a steamer bound east; 8th inst., lat. 52, long. 56, passed ship Josiah L. Hale, bound east; same day, at 10 a. m., saw a large steamship bound east, supposed to be the Vanderbilt, hence for South-

The departure of the Illinois from Southampton ha

been postponed till the 1st of May.

The steamship Canadian arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 27th ult., and the Kangaroo reached

the same port at an early hour on the 28th.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. TURIN, April 24, 1860.

Mazzini, who during the last year was completely superseded by the Franco-Sardinian alliance, the conquest of Lombardy, and the annexation of Central Italy and Tuscany, has recently turned all his activity upon the South of Italy. At Naples be has a claudestine press; in Sicily he has succeeded in stirring up a general rising. Though the official accounts from Naples have repeatedly declared that the insurrection was crushed at once, we know that up to the 17th inst, such was not the case. At Palermo, indeed, where the meeting of the conspirators in the monastery Della Gaucia was betrayed on the 4th by a friar, the insurgents, assailed by all the garrison, had to yield. About sixty were killed and as many arrested; but the bulk of them threw themselves into the mountains, raised at Corleone the standard of Italian unitains, raised at Corleone the standard of Italian unity, and kept the troops at Palermo in continual alarm. The communications between the town and the country were cut off, and the garrison, reenforced from Naples, had to be provisioned from the main land. At Messina the struggle was less obstinate, Gen. Russo having threatened to bomhard the town. The inhabitants, therefore—that is to say all those who were able to bear arms is to say, all those who were able to bear armsevacuated the town, marched upon Melazzo, and there besieged the garrison. The troops at Tra-peni, seeing that they were unable to withstand the insurgents, capitulated at once, and the privates made common cause with the patriots. Catania too and Trapani are in the hands of the Sicilian people; but unless a rising in the Calabrias or the pointan troops on the main land, poor Sicily cannot hope to succeed. The Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King, has written a letter to his royal nephew, the King, has written a letter to his royal nephawa, advising him to exchange the Austrian alliance for a hearty cooperation with Victor Emanuel, a liberal and truly Italian policy alone being now required to save the dynasty. The publication of this letter excited the populace of Naples to such a degree that Ajossa, the notorious Minister of Podegree that Ajossa, the notorious Minister of Po-lice, had to banish and to imprison a score of no-blemen, among whom were the son-in-law and the two grandsons of the Prime Minister, Cassaro. Though it is entirely impossible to get correct in-formation about the details of the struggle in Sicily, we knew enough to assert with certainty that Naples is new unable to assist the Pope and Gen. La-moricière in their schemes for the reconquest of the

In Spain, Ortega was shot on the 18th, though the Carlist General, Elie, was pardoned as a known enemy of the Queen, who had never taken the cath of allegiance to her. Foreign journals com-ment reverely upon Gen. Dulce and Marshal O'Donnell for this execution, reminding them that they, too, had risen at the head of their regiments against the Government. These writers, however, pay no attention to the great difference between the two eases, Ortega's attempt being an attack upon the Queen, while Dulce and O'Donnell rebelled only against her Government, and always professed the mest faithful legalty toward the person of Queen Isabella. The Pretender and his brother have like-wise been captured, but the Government does not with to treat them as traitors, and would rather try

o induce them to give up their pretensions.

The question of the neutralized districts of Savoy has likewise been reduced to less perplexing dimensions, and the parties to the treaty of 1815, unwilling to pick a quarrel with Napoleon, are rying to make the best of this niarming business, though fully aware that the annexation of Nice and Savoy are only a prelude to other claims on the part of Austria, in the belief that the comme danger of Germany will force all the princes, and even the Prussian Prince Regent, under her colors, remains as stubborn as ever in respect to her Federal policy. She prevailed on the 24th of March at Frankfort, in the question of the Constitution of Hessia, to which I called your attention early in January, against the just proposition of Prussia to reestablish the rights of the people. Count Roch-berg, however, forgot, in his zeal for upholding the despotism of the Elector, that Prussia might make a stand for right and justice against the Austrian unjointy of the Federal Diet. He was not prepared to hear Baron Schleinitz declare that Prussia did not feel herself bound by the votes of the small princes of Southern Germany. This declaration is a virtual secession from the German Federation, un-less the Diet should reconsider its vote. The ques-tion goes much beyond Hessin and its Constitution. It is the question of supremacy in Germany, and Prussin prefers to see the fatherland divided into two cuspites, the North going with Berlin, and the South with Vienna, rather than submit to the haughty dictation of Austria.

But while the two German Powers are at daggers drawn at the very moment when Napoleon is pitch-ing an immense camp on the plain of Chalons, of course only for pacific purposes, Austria has had to modify her policy in Hungary. The discontent prevailing in that country having grown to such midable proportions that even an insurrection might be expected at no distant time, Francis Joseph resolved to rescind some of his most obnexious measures. He will once more unite Hungary into one body, though retaining the original principle of partition by leaving the south-eastern counties under a separate administration under the name of the Wejwodina. The Emperor likewise promises to nestablish the county institutions, and even a Diet, and he has appeinted a Hungarian, Gen. Benedek, to the post of Governor-General. Now, however painful these concessions must have been to his pride, the Hungarians are far from being satiswith them. They hate Benedek as a traiter who in 1849 tought against his country; they know that the promise of free institutions is a snare, and reconstruction of the counties does not imply free discussion and free election, and the Ministers at Vienna will soon perceive that it is easier to would the feelings of the Hangarians than to heal those wounds. As long as Austria cannot emancipate herself from her bureauerney, she cannot calculate upon better seelings, and it is a serious question whether any concessions whatever would now becalm the roused spirit of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament have been for the most part unimportant.
On the 27th, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that Government were doing all in their power to stop the slave-trade in cooles between China and Coles, and had opened negotiations with Spain on the subject to the contract.

and Cobs, and had opened negotiations with Spain on the subject.

His Lordship also, in reply to inquiries on the sub-ject, explained the present position of the negotiations for a Congress on the Savoy question. He stated that the French Government thought the Congress could not meet until the Sardinian Parliament had ratified the except of Savoy and the they demonsted to the the cession of Savoy, and that they demurred to the proposal that there should be no civil or military occupation of Savoy until the decision of the Conference was arrived at. The Prussian Government held the same views as the English Cabinet, but the other Powers had not been communicated with.

linger, the eachier, attracted much attention. A subordinate cashier, named Edward J. Lyttleton, had also been arrested, a deficiency of £1,240 having been discovered in his accounts. He attributed the deficiency

covered in his accounts. He attributed the dencency to Pullinger.

Rumors of other discoveries of a serious nature had also been current, but they were pronounced without a shadow of foundation. The ferged pass-book by which the great fraud was effected is not in Pullinger's writing, and every effort was being made to detect the person who assisted him on that point. It is asserted that the misappropriations by Pullinger extended ever the entire five years during which he was chief cashier. There is little doubt that the greater part of the money must have gone in stock exchange speculations, although a number of other channels are reported. The Stock Exchange Committee had commenced an inquiry into the affair, as it affected the members of the Exchange. Two or three of the brokers who transacted business with Pullinger had surrendered securities, and also money, the proceeds of stocks and shares sold which were considered the property of Pullinger.

Eumors had been carrent of the discovery of defalcations at the London and Westminster Bank, but they were totally unfounded. They are supposed to have misen from the Directors having recently called on two clerks to resign, in consequence of a discovery that two false entries were made in the books in 1857, which, although involving a loss of only forty shillings, the Board felt could not be overlooked.

Pullinger was again brought up before the Lord Mayer on the 27th. Nothing new was developed, and the prisoner was remanded for another week.

The London Times publishes a letter from Schastopel, stating that the English graves there had been violated, and that the remains of Commander Hammett were entirely exhumed, and lie bleaching in the sun. The letter culogizes the conduct of Col. Gowen (the American contractor at Schastopol) for the expense and trouble he has voluntarily incurred to keep the cemeteries in order and repair dilapidations.

The PRIZE-FIGHT. to Pullinger.

Rumors of other discoveries of a serious nature had

THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

There is but little additional news concerning the fight. The physician's certificate, published in THE TRIEUNE of Wednesday, is followed in Bell's Life by

the following remarks:
"This certificate, of course, must guide the refered "This certificate, of course, must guide the referee in his judgment as to naming another time, but we yet hope that both men may be persuaded to agree to a draw, and shake hands over the matter. The only alternative to which Heenan is disposed to agree is this, that two belts shall be made, to be paid for by subscription, each to be a fac simile of the old belt. That one shall be to him and one to Sayers, and that the old belt shall remain in our hands to be fought for by any persons who think they can win and wear it. A somewhat similar proposition was made last week by ourselves, but rejected by both men. We think, under the circumstances, however, there would be no diagrace on either side in agreeing to it. We have it from the best authority that steps will indubitably be taken by the powers that be to stop any future meeting, and that, in the event of its being attempted, a presecution will be commenced for what has already taken place, which will otherwise, however, be overlooked. It is, therefore, for the men and their backers to decide whether they will brave the law further or not."

Here has the men and their backers to decide whether they will brave the law further or not."

We give below a letter which explains itself:

"To the Referce and Editor of Botts Life:

"Sir: I John C. Heeman of the city of West Troy, in the State of New-Yerk, Champion of America, having, in pursuance of my challenge to Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, and in pursuance Sayers, the Champion of England, and in pursuance also of articles of agreement, drawn and executed between him and me on the 16th of December last, conditional for £200 aride and the Champion's Belt, met the said Themas Sayers near Farnboro', England, on Tuesday, the 17th inst.; and having then and there fought with the said Thomas Sayers, in accordance with the terms of said Chomas Sayers, in accordance with the terms of said contract and the rules of the Poglistic Benevolent Association, until the said Sayers was forcibly extricated from my grapp in a perfectly helpless state; and having failed to obtain a decision therefore, awarding me the said stakes and belt, or to obtain any decision whatever in the premises; and having after waiting three days for some decision to be ing, after waiting three days for some decision to be made, demanded in writing that the said Sayers should, according to the rules and customs for such cases made and provided, meet me again within the week, or re-sign to me the said stakes and belt according to the sign to me the said stakes and belt according to the terms of said agreement; and no answer having been nade to said demand of mine within said week, or down to this date, which is a full week from the date of such demand, therefore I do hereby demand and chim that the said stakes and belt have been duly won by and are forfeited to me; and I do, consequently, hereby further claim and demand that the said stakes and bet shall be delivered over to me by you, who are the referce and also the custodian thereof.

"Yours, &c.. JOHN C. HEENAN."
In reply, Bell's Life says:
"We have only to repeat, in answer to it, that he

In reply, Eele's Life says:

"We have only to repeat, in answer to it, that he never did win the belt; and that had the referee done what in strictness, perhaps, he was bound to do, order Heenan to fight again the same day, all dispute would have been at an end, as Sayers must have won. His not doing this was a piece of favoritism to Heenan, and not to the champion."

true ver to the cum bean	
The following is a l	ist of the subscribers to
Sayers' fund at the Nev	emarket races:
The Earl of Stamford &	100 Viecount Andover
His Grace the Duke of	- Bernel, esq
Regulert	50 The Hen Curren
The Earl of Glasgow	50 Charles Grenvil, esq
The Earl of Chesterfield	20 The Hon. Col. Forrester
The Earl of Atmosley	18 John Gully, esq
Viscount Clifden	10 Capt. Peyton
The Earl of Coventry	10 - Fenwick, esq
Viscount Exmouth	10 N. Padwick, enq
The Farl of Strathmere	10 Mr. T. Roberts
The Earl of Fortsmouth	10 Mr. C. Perry
Count Entthyany	
The Hon. Admiral Ross	10 Mesers. Morris and A
Lend Paget	10 Mr. James Smith
G. Payne, esq	10 Mr. Jachson
The Farl of Wichelma	16 The Wizard
W. S. S. Crawford, esq	25 Mr. John Gideon
The Farl of Lincoln	10 Mr. Henry Bennett
Capt. Little	10 R. Ten broeck, esq
Greham Smith, erq	10 air. J. Marshull
Capt. Talbet	10 Mr. J. Benmet
H. Savile, emperous	10 A Friend
Eir W. Codrington	16
T. W	20 Total

More than £81 had also been sent into the office of Bell's Life, which raper savs:

" In addition to the above Tom has received on "In addition to the above Tom has received one hundred guineas, collected by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, which he has deposited with us, to be added to the annuity fund. Two noblemen of distinguished rank, and another gentleman, have authorized us to put down their names for £20 each, but have not given us liberty to publish their titles. A large sum has been collected by the Merchants in Mineing sum has been collected by the Merchants in Mineson line, which is to be presented to Tom this day (Satur-day). About £920 has been collected in the House of Commons. At Liverpool about £120 has been raised, which is to be added to this fund, and in other places such a feeling bas been exhibited that we have no doubt the sums already amoninced will be at least doubtled by next week. We have to acknowledge a remarkably handsome riding whit, subscribed for by the ladies and gentlemen connected with the new Brit-annia Theater. Boxton, as a token of their recognition of Tom's bravery and determination. The whip lies in our possession until called for by the champion."

At the same race Heenan and Savers met in the ring and shock bands in the most friendly manner, which called forth a loud burst of appliance from the spectators, both of high and low degree, who flocked around the two herces with the greatest curiosity.

A characteristic story is told of the Premier on the subject of this fight. While Sir C. Lewis was assuring the House of Commons, in sonorous phrases, of the unquestionable illegality of prize fights, and the liability to indictment of all who might witness or en-courage them, a sporting member was busy in the li-brary collecting a purse for the Champion. Lord Palerston came in, and was instantly arrested by the electer. "I want a sovereign for Tom Sayers," he said. "A sovereign for Year Sayers," he said. "A sovereign for Sayers," replied the Premier, "splendid fellow! I'll give you five." He was told that the subscription was limited to one, which he said with alacrity. "I've great pleasure in giving it," he said heartily, "but I wish you'd let me make it

LECTURE ON THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown selected the above as the topic on which to conclude, for the season, his Sunday afternoon lectures to the workingmen of Liverpool. The hall in Lord Nelson street was crowded to excess half an hour previous to the time of commencement. After alluding to the fact that an extraordinary sensation had been produced throughout our

ordinary sensation had been produced throughout our country, he proceeded, in support, to observe:

"For once in our lives we have not been compelled to talk about the weather on entering into conversation with our neighbor. Mr. Gladstone's budget, with its cheap wine and its increased income-tax, has been forgotten; Lord John Russell's Reform bill, insignificant enough at the best, has dwindled into insignificance that has rendered it invisible; of these trifles we have had no time to speak. They have deforentially given place to another subject in which the people of this great and enlightened country take a far deeper interest. Neither the wreck of the Royal Charter, nor the matiny in India, nor the storming of Sevastopol, nor

The frauds on the Union Bank of London, by Pul- | the display as one of manifigated brutality and black-

the display as one of munitigated brutality and blackguardism, he centinued:

"For years we have been congratulating ourselves
that, through the spread of education and the great
stimulus given to mental and moral culture, we had
unde a great and glorious advancement; we flattered
ourselves that brutal amusements had slunk away from
public observation, and were patronized only by a few
iele vagabous in the lowest pot-houses; when on
Tuesday evening we were aroused from our foolish
dream by the tunnit and excitement with which all
classes of non received the intelligence respecting this
fight. It was as if the devil laughed as to utter scorn,
exchaning, 'Here! you thought you had made great
'progress, did you! You talked with great satisfac'tion of the improved tastes of your aristocracy; you
'talked of your schools, your cleap literature, your
'mechanics' institutions for the poorer ranks of society. talked of your schools, your cheep literature, your mechanics institutions for the poorer ranks of society. There you are, all of you, frem peers to porters, reaching with far greater interest the details of a prize-light—the effects of this man's blow upon one man's cheek, and of that blow on another man's am—reading such highly intellectul and improving details with greater zest than any of you ever felt in reading your Bibles. This the devil has been saying, and I confess the devil is perfectly right."

Alloging to the idea of supposing the national honor Alluding to the idea of supposing the national honor

to be in any way connected with the proceeding, he

continued: "We were really so foolish as to think that our na "We were really so foolish as to think that our na-tional honor would be sullied if the American had proved himself the better fighter of the two? Stuff and honsense! If the Americans can build better ships than ours, manufacture better cloth, better paper, bet-ter watches, better cutlery than ours—if they can pro-duce better scholars, better artists, better poets, better theologians, better statesmen than ours—if they can give to their black brethren more freedom than we give to their black brethren more freedom than we gave to ours—then, perhaps, the national honor of England will suffer by comparison; but I should no more think of national honor in the present case, and should have felt no more degraded had the Englishman lost, than I should if from the shores of Massachusetts or the banks of the Mississippi there came to this country a horre or a pig which should carry off the prize at the next Royal Agricultural Show."

The Rev. gentleman then severely animal verted on the gractice of betting pointing out that it was the

the practice of betting, pointing out that it was the worst possible way of getting on in the world, remarking, "What's got over the devil's back is spent under his belly. He then descented on the disgraceful state of things existing in London on the eve of the battle. of things existing in London on the eve of the battle.

"We talk about the Sunday in Continental cities as a season of shameful dissipation. Well, nothing in Paris, or Brussels, or anywhere else, could be much more discreditable than certain proceedings which took place in London last Sunday. Referring to your papers, I read: "We paid a flying visit to the Round." Table on Sunday night, where the partisans of the Boy were in full force, and in high glee . . . The 'Black Horse was also crowded from stem to stern, and 'Incky was be who could obtain a quiet seat either in parior or bar. Betting was going on very busily."

The reverend gentleman suggested that the so-called clergymen stated to have been present, were probably

elergymen stated to have been present were probably members of the swell mob in clerical disguise. He

members of the swell mob in clerical disguise. He then went on to remark:

"Still suppose they were clergymen. Had not clergymen just as good a right as anybody clse to be there? Was the fighting right or wrong? Was the betting right or wrong? If right, then the clergymen did not sin in being there; may, there would have been no sin if the clergymen had got up a mill on their own account, and two of them, say a High-Churchman and a Low-Churchman, or a Methodist and a Baptist, had had a regular set-to for £25 a side."

The reverend gentleman then improved the subject by a few practical applications of the various points of

The reverend gentleman then improved the subject by a few practical applications of the various points of his discourse, and concluded as follows:

"The two champions, with all that may be said against their agly trade, can, by their courage, their skill, their patience, teach us all how to fight the battle with self and sin; but, as to the spectators, no more of them: they are people to be ashamed of. Let us hope that such a scene may never be witnessed again among us. The courage and the strength of Englishmen and Americans need not be tested in so barbarous a manner. All men have more than enough to do in fighting with the moral evil of their own nature, and he who does this best is in reality a champion."

FRANCE.

The latest dispatch from Chambery states that the number of votes for annexation in Savoy was 131,744; against it, 253.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was expected to

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was expected to visit Paris chortly.

The Emperor Napoleon is said to have decided on two military expeditions—one from Algeria and the other from Senegal—to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the ex-

penses.

The Paris Bourse had been animated and higher, but on the 27th there was a reaction, and the closing price for Rentes was 70.35.

THE EMPRESS'S BALL.

From Galignant's Messenger.

The splendor of the scene presented on Tuesday night at the bal costumé given by the Empress at the Hotel d'Albe, and which, for the last few weeks, has entry shortly after 11 in a black domino, which he only removed during the evening to substitute for it a blue one. The Empress, who arrived soon after, was attended through the rooms by Prince de Metternich. Her Majesty also wore a domino, which, to the general surprise, she never took off; report having affirmed that she was to appear as Diana, the Huntress. Her that she was to appear as Diana, the Huntress. Her Mrjesty only remained a short time. The costume of the Princers Mathide was of a most unusual descrip-tion, as the texture of her skin was completely dark-ened to represent a copper-colored Indian, and to suit a enriously picture-sque attire, lightly fastened together. The Princers Clothilde showed exquisite taste in a most charming cestume of a Bergore in the time of Louis XIV. Prince Napoleon appeared in a domino. The guests were received by the Dake and Duchess de Tascher la Pagerie, whose courtesy and attention were unceasing.

were unceasing.

Dancing commenced early, and continued during the regarding the desired and the control of the contro second was composed of the favorite personages of the Italian Carnival, such as Punchinello, Harlequin, and the rest; while the third, in which the four elements Infain Carmyal, such as Punchuello, hardequin, and the rest; while the third, in which the four elements were attempted to be impersonated, gave to the admiring specialors one of the most lovely sights ever presented in any ball-noom. The Countess Walewska represented water, being dressed as Undine. She were a coronet of diamonds, surmounted by a conchabell of diamonds and opals. Behind floated on her shoulders marine shrubs. Air was personified by the Counters of Morny, who were aheaddress of diamonds with wings at the sides, her bair being powdered with silver, while behind were to be seen light pinions. The Princers Swiskowska represented earth. Her headdress was composed of a crenelated tower in gold, ornamented on one side with a cornucopia from which fell flowers and fruits. Fire was represented by the Princess Czurtoriska, daughter of Queen Christina; she were a diadem of fames of gold, and flames of the same metal were intermingled with her hair. In each some metal were intermingled with her hair. In each quadrille the ladies were dressed nearly alike; and in addition to the leaders mentioned above were to be seen the Counters de Persigny, Madame Nierabiowska, and Madame Nierabioka, the Princess de Metternich, Madame Nieradicka, the Countess de Portales Labédoyere, &c.

The last-named quadrille was composed solely of ladies, four for each element, and each four being dressed alike, with almost the sole difference that the display of diamonds and precious stones was somewhat greater with some of the ladies than with others. But such was the admiration excited, not only by the rich-ners of the costumes, but by the beauty of the ladies who took part in it, that a universal supplication arose for a repetition of the dance, and the request was most kindly accoded to.

At 2 o'clock the curtain which hung between the At 2 o'clock the curtain which nung between the pillars of the garden corridor was raised, and presented a sight the magnificence of which could scarcely have been imagined, unless in beholding some picture by Paul Veronese. This was the banquet hall, which to that hour had not been opened. The corridor led on to galleries, which extended down both sides of the hall. At the further end, scenery had been arranged country, he proceeded, in support, to observe:

"For once in our lives we have not been compelled to talk about the weather on entering into conversation with our neighbor. Mr. Gladstone's budget, with its cheap wine and its increased income-tax, has been forgetten; Lord John Russell's Reform bill, insignificant enough at the best, has dwindled into insignificance that has rendered it invisible; of these trifles we have had no time to speak. They have deferentially given place to another subject in which the people of this great and enlightened country take a far deeper interest. Neither the wreck of the Royal Charter, nor the matiny in India, nor the storming of Sevastopol, nor the revolution of '48, nor any event of recent times, has chased so sudden and universal an excitement."

After asking the cause of so unusual a manifestation of public feeling, and in powerful language describing

Morny at one cide, and the Countess Walewska at the other. At the supper-table of the ladies of the Court were to be seen the Princess Clothilde and the Princess Mathilde. As seen as the first party of guests had withdrawn, another descended, and so continued until all that pleased had supped. Dancing was resumed afterward, and the fete did not terminate until 6 in the

Perhaps there was never seen a more magnificent display than on this occasion, or one in which every percen appeared to have bestowed so much attention to means the person appeared to have bestowed so much attention to faithfully carry out the various details of the costumes adopted. Expense seemed to be totally disregarded, both by the giver of the fitte and by the invited, and the first rough expense of the entertainment, before a guest had entered the rooms, is estimated at not less than 400,000f. The display of diamonds was something wonderful, and the dresses were generally remarkable for their fidelity. Among the costames noticed for their historical correctness and splendor were those worn by three English officers—Capt. Lumley, in the character of the Earl of Essex; Col. Burnaby, as Gustavus Adolphus; and Capt. Maxse, as Francis I.

AUSTRIA.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT CRISIS.

VIENNA, April 24, 1860. It is with a mingled feeling of grim satisfaction and superstitious awe that the people of Vienna witness the dread succession of suicides, disclosures and down-breaks for which many months past have continued to fill the pages of our State annals. Never before has merry Vienna borne so sinister an aspect, not even when writhing under the iron heel of the Croat, nor when thunderstruck by the disastrons message from the Mincio. Then there was a struggle going on with corporcal foes; but now some invisible pestilence seems to have seized upon the body pelitic, and with disgraceful hand to wither its most conspicuous members. Inured, however, as Vienna has become in these latter tir es, to terrible moral shocks, it stood aghast at the sudden rumor of the suicide of Baron von Bruck, the late Minister of Finance, popularly considered the last foriorn hope of the Austrian monarchy. From the report of the physicians intrusted with the inquest on the body, it appears that the Baron had given with his razor several cuts to his threat and his wrist. The formed proved superficial, but the latter had opened a vein, so that his death, en the morning of the 23d, ensued in consequence of bleeding.

Baron von Bruck, at the beginning of 1848,

still a Triestine merchant, had never, since his entrance into the State service, discon-nected himself from his old mercantile relations in the great maritime exporism of Southern Ger-many. Now it is known that very eminent Triestmany. Now it is known that very eminent Friest-ine firms, among which I may mention Messrs. Riveitella, Perugia, and Mandolto (Riveitella being the brother-in-law of the late Minister of Finance), were involved in the inimical proceedings relative to the monstrous finance of the late Gen. Eynatten. Baron Bruck had been examined as a witness on the evening of the 20th inst. His deposition seeming to necessitate his confrontation with other witnesses, and with the accused parties, the Emperor had already, on the 21st, appointed the Councilor of State Von Pleuer as his provisional successor, and on Sunday, the 22d, addressed him an autograph letter, intreating his temporary removal from office.
This letter found Baron Bruck at dimer, surrounded by his family and some guests. Without betraying the least emotion, or dropping one single word on the contents of the letter, he carried on the conversation in his usual pleasant manner; he withdrew after dinner to his study, employed several hours in writing letters and ordering papers, was present in the evening at a performance at the Italian opera, and on the following morning was

found bleeding in his bed.

Frem his commercial office at Trieste Bruck was, in 1848, sent to the Frankfort Parliament. Soon after the Austrian Court dispatched him to Trieste, there to manage the transactions with Admiral Albini, who was blockading the port. Having fulfilled this mission, he was created Minister, and, after the conclusion of the treaty with Carlo Alberto, employed at Berlin in the negotiations between Austria and the Prussian Zollverein. His efforts at bringing about a financial union hav ing failed, he laid down his portfeuille, and returned to private life. At the time of the Oriental complications, he was appointed Austrian Internuncius at Constantinople, where he staid during the whole progress of the war, after the termination of which he was called back to Vienna, there, in the quality of Minister of Finance, to undertake the Sisy-plus work of the regulation and restoration of Austrian finances. Bruck was a man of sangaine temper and optimist views. No other man would have proved a match for the task. His business been the great topic of expectation, was such as has | babits had followed him from the mercantile office scarcely ever been surpassed. The Emperor made his to the ministerial hotel. For four years he used o'clock after midnight, until at length his great financial aim, the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of Vienna, seemed to crown his exertions; but all was in vain. The Italian war not only gave a death-blow to all his laborious combinations, but by its dire necessities induced him to connive at the surreptitions issue of 14,000,000 florins of stock.

Nothing can be more characteristic of the tone and temper of the Viennese population than the circumstance that Bruck's suicide is imputed to Francis Joseph as a crime. Bruck, it is said, had consided at Francis Joseph's 110,000,000 florins fraud; why should be not wink at the defalcation of a brother-in-law? For the popular voice will have it, that in the Eynatten affair, Brack committed only a sin of ondssion, not one of commission. Some dark Camarilla intrigue is believed to give the true key to his shocking fate. Baron Bach, the plebeian renegade, who turned out the ame damnée of the Austrian counter revolution, who quartered the Concordation the Imperial States, and although himself a Voltairian, took the lead of the Catholic party, was notoriously Bruck's mortal enemy—the latter being a Protestant and a Lib-eral. When leaving Vicana as Embassador for Rome, Bach bequeathed his political succession to Court Golukowsky, who pursued the same political feud against the minister of Finance, knew how to entangle him in the meshes of a judicial prosecution, and, finally, with the help of the Emperor's confessor, goaded Francis Joseph into sending to his only capable minister the silken string. The Councilor of State, Von Pleuer, appointed as his successer, is said to be a notorious tool of Golükowsky and Bach. I give these rumers for what they are worth-not as statements of facts, but as expressions of the state of the popular mind.

The agony to which the Italian war reduced the Austrian Government, seems to have impressed upon it the necessity of revenging its misfortune on culpable efficials, and the latter, face to face with the ruins of the old State tabric, seem unable to survive the exposure of their own crimes. At Paris, I need not tell you, crime has till now proved suc-cessful, and carries its head high. The highest functionaries are notorious swindlers, gamblers, and forgers. Consequently, when by accident some subaltern general, preject, or public contractor, as has sometimes occurred in the last months, gets involved in a criminal action, he will always be found to accept franchement, as it is called, his new tion, prefer the begnio to the grave, and take boidly the chances of the future. In Pressia the men of the counter-revolution, who, during their hold of power, had made somewhat free with the penal law, show also a bold front, relying on the cowardice of their successors and rivals, who feel afraid of furthering the revolutionary cause by the disclosure furthering the revolutionary cause by the disclosure of efficial infamy. The ex-President of the Ministry, Herr von Manteufiel, was notoriously involved in the Petsdam pilier of dispatches, and more than suspected of having abused his position by gambling operations on the Stock Exchange. Herr v. d. Heydt, who still administers the Ministry of Commerce, is known to have made the State secrets subservient to the commercial interests of the Eiberfield firm of v. d. Heydt et Commercial in be the State secrets subservient to the commercial interests of the Eiberfeld firm of v. d. Heydt et Co. Stieber, the Director of the Police at Berlin, temporarily suspended from office, thrown into prison, but again released on the instance of Zichinsky, the President of Police, stands convicted not only of laving been guilty, during the political processes of 1253 and 1854, at Berlin and Cologne, of perjury, forgery, subornation of false witnesses, and butglary with a view to appropriating the papers of refugers, but the darkest accusations of horrid private crimes, found out consequent upon the sale of his value of refugers, found out consequent upon the sale of his value of refugers, found out consequent upon the sale of his value of refugers, found out consequent upon the sale of his value of a guartered in the interior of the sale of his value of the sa

private papers to a certain Fichhoff, hever over his head. These appers were sold by his own wife, a won-an of a very latitudinarian character. Yet this Stieber, with a brazen forehead, provokes the Prussian Government to dare attack him, threatening them with revelations of the State mysteries of the last ten years. What the fright-ned Cabinet, under the ten years. What the fright-ned Cabinet, under the high pressure of public indignation, could not prevent, was, to compel Sticher to institute an an action for libel against Eichhoff; not, however, for the private crimes brought home to him, but only for the infancies he committed in his public character. acter. Every possible trick was played on the part of the authorities to intimidate Eichhoff, to make him retract his accusation, and, in the last instance, to cut him off from the sources of judicial evidence he relies upon. All these dastardly attempts have now failed. On the 10th of May the case will be opened, and the chronique scandalense of the German Re-action will be enriched by some spicy morceaux, compared with which the Vienna scandals will prove child's play; for it ought not to be forgotten that Eynatten and his accomplied defranded the Austrian Government; while Stieber & Co. performed their infamies with the knowledge of, and in complicity with, the responsible chiefs of the Prussian Administration.

THE SUICIDE OF BARON BRUCK.

THE SUICIDE OF BARON BRUCK.

From The London Times April 27.

There is an omen in States far more terrible than comet or eclipse. There are signs of weakness and impending ruin more certain even than lost battles and disnembered provinces. Before the storm broke out in France in 1848, black clouds had gathered round and an unusual heaviness had filled the air for months. There had been a vague and fearful expectation of impending evil, induced by the feeling that rulers were stricken with judicial blindness, and men in high places were demoralized and corrupt. The unhappy empire of Austria shows signs of similar import. To those who look below the surface, the late gigantic frauds are more discouraging than the loss of Milan or the threatened insurrection in Hungary. Not only are the branches of the State likely to be torn away by the stems of popular passion, but a slow disease is witherthreatened insurrection in Hungary. Not only see the branches of the State likely to be torn away by the sterms of popular passion, but a slow disease is withering the trunk, and all will be a dry and sapless block together. A telegram which we publish gives a darker slade to this gloomy history. We now learn the melanchely circumstance of Baron Bruck's death. This stateman, justly considered one of the ablest in Austria, and the only Minister who was capable of retrieving the finances of the State, has just put an end to his life in an agony of despair and shame. It will be remembered that a few days since the resignation of Baron Bruck was announced, and that immediately after came tidings of his death. The mysterious sequetce, which at once gave rise to the meet painful suspicious is now fully explained, and there need be no more delicacy on the subject. The Minister was disnoised for his complicity in the system of frauds, which seems to have extended from Bohemia to Tricsie, and he has expiated his offence by cutting his threat, after having, as seems to be suspected, swallowed poison.

cate, and he has explained his offence by catting his threat, after having, as seems to be suspected, swallowed poison.

The late of this eminent politician is one of those terrible events which leave an impress on history. That the Finance Minister of a great empire, the trusted adviser of an ancient throne, the friend of the chief statesmen in Europe, the honored guest of princes in every capital, the liberal supporter of enterprise and connecree, the representative of enlightenment amid the bigotry of nobles, soldiers, and priests, should betray his trust, plunder his country, and only escape by sucide from the retribution due to such offences, is an event which cannot be easily forgotten. The cause of pregress and liberalism in Austria has indeed been imperiled by the fail of this unhappy statescanan. No one had done more to break down the prejudices which are the lane of Austria—no one will prove to have done more to confirm them. The aristocrat will be always able to point to the bloody corper of the parcena financier, and to ask if this is what comes of raising nen from the countil-shouse to the council-chamber. The general will have a ready speer for the administration which affected to curtail military expenditure, while it was embegging thousands with the essistance The general will have a ready speed for the dadmar-tration which affected to curtail military expenditure, while it was embezzling thousands with the assistance of contractors and jobbers. There will, we fancy, be concething not unpleasing to the highest society in Vienta in the full of a man who had raised himself so Vienta in the fail of a man who had raised himself so conspicuously above his station. Baron Brack was in early life engaged in business, 2nd was one of the founders of the commercial prosperity of Trieste. The Austrian Lloyd's was principally his own creation. His diplomatic and ministerial career was in all respects most successful, and when five years since he reggred the Embassy to Constantinople, in order to take charge of the finances of the Austrian empire, he may be considered to lave risen to the hight of his fortunes. Unhappily, the system of fraud which is now being disclosed must have begun about the same time. How far Bruck is implicated, it is impossible for us to ray. He may have been a leader in these malpinetices, or he may have nevely connived at the illicit gains of others. But that the matters which are now investigated extend over a long period there can now investigated extend over a long period there can be little doubt. The luxury of Viennese and Triestine millionaires has evidently been supplied for years out

of the plander of the State.

We learn that the Emperer is carrying on the examination and the punishment of the wrong-doers with a riger which verges on cruelty. The Chevaller RevoltHa, an intimate friend of Bruck, and the leading merchant of Trieste, has been apprehended, thrown into prison, and treated like the lowest criminal. Brambilla and Mandolfo, two other commercial magnates, have started the same fate. But it is not in the Adritic verges of the prison, and treated in the commercial magnates, have started the same fate. atic provinces alone, nor in Lombardy, that these frauds have taken place. Arrests have been made in rands have taken place. Arrests have been made in other parts of the Empire, and everywhere the accused have been treated with equal severity. Commissions sit in Vienna, Prague and Trieste to examine the documents which can throw light on these transactions. It is said that for weeks before the apprehension of Revoltella and his companions their books and papers were under the scratiny of emissaries from Vienna. It may well be said that a reign of terror exists in Austrian secrety. Although a man of clear conscience may not seciety. Although a man of clear conscience may not fear for himself, yet no one knows how far his neighbor is free from the taint of that corruption which the Government is so tardily bent on punishing. The details of the frauds are still kept strictly secret by the Government, but it is known that the amount is enorgous that they writed over the greater part of the

Government, but it is known that the amount is enormous, that they extend over the greater part of the Empire, and that the parties implicated are numerous and of high station. The military advisers of the Emperor are urging him on against such menus Revoltella, and with an obvious motive. The alleged vilhary of the Civil Service, and of the contractors, may serve to excuse the incapacity of the military authorities, or even to cover their own delinquencies.

In this country we are not free from crimes of the gravest kind. At this very moment the commercial world is excited by a fraud which for magnitude and boldness is almost without a parallel. We will not throw stones, which the Austrians might have a right to throw lack, nor will we make comparisons between the service of a free country and that of an autocrat. One thing, however, Englishmen may be proud of. Whatever the temptations of wealth may be, and however much the commercial and speculating classes may yield to them, the higher official world in this country has never of late years been found guilty or even been constructed of readstates. has never of late years been found guilty or even been suspected of peculation. The officers of both services have been equally free from the imputation. It is strange that Austin, which has always had claim to something of the same high tone in the conduct of public business, should come before the world as the vice of the same high tone in the conduct of public business, should come before the world as the vice of the same high tone in the conduct of public business, should come before the world as the vice of the same high tone in the conduct of public business. tim of the most nefarious practices, carried out on the most gigantic scale.

It is now stated that the late Baron Bruck was dis It is now stated that the late Baron Bruck was dis-nissed from the Ministry of Finance, just before his death, on account of his complicity in the late gigantic frauds, and he expiated his offense by committing sui-cide. A Vienna dispatch gives the following particu-lars: When the body of Baron Bruck was judicially examined, a cut, which extended from the jugular ven-to the fore part of the throat, was found. The unfor-turate man had also inflicted wounds on the inner part of both wrists. The contents of the stomach are being analyzed by the sworn medical authorities, as suspi-cions are entertained that he swallowed poison. Ancions are entertained that he swallowed poison. Another dispatch says that the cut in the neck was only superficial, and that death was caused from the loss oblood at the wrists.

The official Wiener Zeitung publishes the following

The official Wiener Zeitung publishes the following particulars in connection with this event:

"In the evening of the 20th instant Baron von Bruck was heard as a witness in the process relative to the frauds of the late Gen. Eynatten. His examination gave rise to further inquiries, which would probably have led to his confrontation with other witnesses and accured parties. Under these circumstances, the Emperor irsued an autograph letter on the 22d instant, in which his Majesty said, 'I temporarily remove you 'from office, according to your request, and prevision-'ally transfer the charge of the Ministry of Pinance to 'the Councilor of State von Pleder.' This autograph letter was remitted to Baron you Bruck on the evening of the 22d instant, and on the morning of the 23d the Baron was found in bed bleeding."

prince island are insignificant, and appear to be dis-persed in all directions. The coasts are watched. Great agitation prevails throughout the island, including the Province of Trapani. It is only in the Province of Marsala that the royal authority has not been rectab-lished."

Marsain that the royal authority has not been rectablished."

By way of Naples, it was reported that the insurgents had intrenched themselves in the small town of Fariti, which was at once surrounded by the royal troops, who destroyed the rebels.

A commission formed from among the clergy of Tarin 1rd drawn up an address to the Pope, which, after receiving the signatures of the clergy of the Kingdom, was to be sent to the Vatican. The document places before the eyes of his Holineas the dangers attendant on the present policy of Rome, and points out that the surret means of warding them off consists in accepting the propositions contained in the latter of King Vator Emenuel.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY. A London paper contains the following letter from Sicily, dated at Messina, the 16th of April:

Sicily, dated at Messina, the lith of April:

"I have at length found an opportunity of sending you a complete account of the events which have taken place in this town. On the 4th a report was circulated that an insurrection had taken place at Palermo. Great agitation was consequently excited, but unfortunately we could learn no particulars, as the telegraphic wires had been broken. We were told, however, that the revolt had assumed great proportions, and the first idea which occurred to each of us was to raise an insurrection ourselves, in order to assist our siter town; but it was easy to comprehend that, without chiefs, and without arms, and without was to raise an insurrection ourselves, in order to assist our sister town; but it was easy to comprehend that, without chiefs, and without arms, and without any plan prepared, in presence of a formidable garrison, the attempt would be more injurious to the national cause than otherwise. It was, therefore, determined to wait a better opportunity. Everything would have passed quietly but for the police and the lazzarori, who evidently desired to create a disturtance. It is even asserted that a number of vegalonds were let loose from the prison; and it is certain that the mob appeared to obey a word of command to commence an attack on the police. Another band demanded charity in the most insolent language, and when refused they showed firearms. They arsembled in the most frequented parts of tho town, and insulted everybody. This scandal continued to increase from Friday afternoon until Easter Sunday morning, and everybody foresaw a conflict. All the respectable inhabitants endeavored to prevent the mischef. The Marquis Atrate, the military Intendent, was requested to arrest the assessins, but he replied that it was impossible, as the police had lost all moral force. Permission was then asked to organize a civic guard to maintain order and to defend persons and properties, but the different authorities refused, saying they had no power to do so. At 4 o'clock on Sanday the Intendent Artate announced that he had received a telegraphic dispatch informing him that the insurgents at Palermo had been defeated and dispersed by the royal troops, and that the prisoners had been instantly slot. This news having been communicated to the troops and to the police, gave them courage, and they commenced insulting everybody. On the 9th stantly shot. This news having been communicated to the troops and to the police, gave them courage, and they commenced insulting everybody. On the 9th Gen. Russo placed the town in a state of siege, by proclamation. The citizens were next disarmed; and on the 16th all good stizens were invited, by a third proclamation, to return into the town, and that their lives and properties should be guaranteed. At this time all the shops were closed, and a sepulchral silence prevailed. The gates of the town were guarded by numerous battalions, supported by artiflery. On the night of the 10th, volleys of musketry were fired from the various military posts of the town, accompanied by cries of "Long live the King." Cannon-shots were fired from Fort Dou-Blasco in the direction of the country. To explain this unaccounttown, accompanied by crics of "Long live the King." Cannon-shots were fired from Fort Dou-Blasco in the direction of the country. To explain this unaccountable proceeding the soldiers pretended that they had been attacked by rebels, and that the troops had been fired on from the Convent of Porto-Salvo. It has been since proved that no such attack had been made on the soldiers. Gen. Russo published a notice on the morning of the 11th, announcing that the troops had been attacked during the night, and that if such proceedings were renewed he would fire on the town from the citadel. Under these circumstances the Consular agents, except those of Russia and Austria, who had fled, leaving their countrymen without protection, assembled at the house of M. Boulard, the French Consul, and signed a protest against the conduct of Gen. Russo, making him responsible for the acts of vandalism committes. This document being signed, the Consular body proceeded to the quarters of Gen. Russo, to whom they read the protest. The General, visibly embarrassed, pretended that he had received information during the night that the rebels had fired on the troops. Brig.-Gen. Riviera then spoke. He said that he regretted what had been done, and hoped it would be forgotten, and he requested the Consuls to assure the inhabitants of Messina that they need not fear further violence.

Nothing remarkable occurred until the 13th, when the violence. Nothing remarkable occurred until the 13th, when the

Nothing remarkable occurred until the 13th, when the sentinels amused themselves by firing on the persons walking quietly in the streets. Five people were killed, including a woman and a child. The Consuls again met, and signed a second protest, which is given below, but a British subject having been wounded in the leg, a second imprisoned and subsequently released, and the house of a third having been plundered by the military and the proprietor threatened with death, the English Consul lost patience, and accompanied by the eaptain of the British ship of war Intrepid, at anchor in the port, waited on General Russo, and told him that if any further violence was offered to an Englishman he would use reprisals. At first the General did not understand the meaning of the term, but the Consul havwould use reprisals. At first the General did not un-derstand the meaning of the term, but the Consul hav-ing explained, the General became quite confused, and declared that he would shoot the first soldier who com-mitted any violence, even were it toward a Sicilian, and that he would publish an order of the day to that effect. This proceeding cocled the ardor of the milita ry. Yesterday 800 men and half a battery of artillery left this for Catania. We expect a squadrso of lancers from Naples to be sent into the interior of the island."

The following is a copy of the second consular pro-

MESSINA, April 13. Messiva, April 13.

Monsieur Le General: Grave excesses were again committed last night in the City of Messina, contrary to the hopes which we had been led to entertain from the assurances given by you, with the object of restablishing peace and confidence, and to bring back within the walls of the city the population, nearly the whole of which had fled.

which of which had fled.

Inoflensive persons—an old man even—fell victims of an aggression for which there was no cazse. Foregners, English and others, were exposed to the worst treatment, and trembled for their lives.

Inoflensive, and not having committed at this time any act of rebellion, the whole people of Messina had a right to demand that their repose, their wives, their children, and their property, should be respected.

Nevertheless, their terror is greater than ever, and we feel curselves compelled, in order to reassure our fellow-countrymen, to place upon record in a precise manner the assurances which you have been kind enough to give us.

enough to give us.

You have been so good as to give us, upon your word of honer, of which we had no doubt and of which we can never entertain any doubt, a promise that the citadel and forts should not fire upon the city; that is no case should the seldiers be allowed to violate dwellow. no case should the soldiers be allowed to violate dwellings; that the city should not be troubled again during the night by the interminable fusillades and cannonades which, for the last few days, have not permitted the inhabitants of the city to enjoy a moment's rest; in short, that if aggressions had taken place at the barriers—for it is impossible that they could take place within the walls—these aggressions should not be answered by the fire of muskerry and cannonading, but that other measures should be adopted to secure these

swered by the fire of musketry and cannonading, but that other measures should be adopted to secure these assailants, which the considerable body of troops under your command must render easy of execution.

Such were, Monsieur le General, the promises you made, and you will permit us to remind you of them here, in order that they may assume a character of authenticity. They enable us also to concur in your views, and to reassure at the same time our fellow-countrymen and all the people of the city.

We pray you to acknowledge the reception of this document, by replying to one of us individually.

To Marshul de Campo P. Russe, Commandant in Chief of the Province of Messins.

If there followed the signatures.

Here followed the signatures.]

ROYAL PROGRESS OF VICTOR EMANUEL. The Florence correspondent of The London Times, writes under date of April 21 in a rather somber manner. After speaking of some of the ceremonies and festivities connected with the visit of the Sardinian

King to his new dominions, the writer goes on thus:

King to his new dominions, the writer goes on thus;

"Even due allowance being made for the failings of
the Italian character, and for the causes so long at work
to fester the native propensities of these people for idleness and frivolity—even taking into consideration the
great importance of the cuspicious events we are now
celebrating. I must say there is something perfectly revolting in this long season of incessant merrymaking;
and the insatiate craving of the malnitude for panem of